Clarification with regard to the Information Disclosure Statement is

request. In particular, the Office Action does not make clear if the Examiner

believes that one or more than one of the eight foreign documents are considered

illegible. In this connection, the file of the undersigned contains legible copes,

and we assume that the filed copies thereof are equally legible.

The objections to Claim 3 has been addressed.

The rejection of Claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, paragraph 2 is

considered to have been addressed by way of the foregoing amendments. Of

course, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned in the event any

claim terminology issues remain to be resolved.

The rejection of Claims 1-20 as being unpatentable over Uchida et al. or

Tsuchida et al. in view of JP '266 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully

traversed, and reconsideration is requested in light fo the foregoing amendments

and following comments.

None of the three cited documents, taken alone or in the hypothetical

combination set out in the Office Action, teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Even without the foregoing amendments, however, the Office Action

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acknowledges that neither the Uchida et al. patent or the Tsuchida et al. patent

teach or suggest the claimed invention. For that purpose, the Office relies upon

the JP '266 document, in particular Fig. 7.

But Applicants note that the JP '266 document is directed to a divided

rotor to reduce torque ripple. To that end, the rotor is in four pieces that move

relative to the rotor's circumferential direction. Nothing is taught as relates to

an axial length of each piece of the rotor, which is respectively set within a

ranges from 0.19L to 0.39L, 0.81L to 0.61L, 0.81L to 0.61L or from 0.19L to

0.39L with four pieces involved. Where six pieces are involved, the axial length

of each piece of the rotor in the present invention is respectively set within a

range from 0.25L to 1/3L, from 0.50L to 1/3L, from 0/25L to 1/3L, from 0.25L to

1/3L, from 0.50L to 1/3L or from 0.25L to 1/3L, in order to compensate the

vibration of the electromagnetic exciting force F(x) and that concept too is not

disclosed or even suggested in the JP '266 document.

As to the Uchida et al. and Tsuchida et al. patents, Applicants would

further observe that the former merely discloses an electric motor in which a

rotor is equally divided into at least four pieces in an axial direction. But the

axial lengths of such piece of the one group are equal in order to reduce torque

ripple. The present invention seeks to compensate for vibration of the

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electromagnetic exciting force F(x), something not addressed in Uchida's et al.

structure.

With regard to the Tsuchida et al. stepping motor, Applicants need only

note that it does not teach the arrangement of the neighboring pieces to be

equivalent to 0, π , 0 and π nor the claimed axial length of each piece of the one

group of the rotor in the present invention where vibration of the

electromagnetic exciting force in a radial direction is reduced to a minimum.

The Office Action thus does not make out a prima facie case of

obviousness. Accordingly, early and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in

general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this

should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as

a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and

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please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #056207.57001US).

May 5, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

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